



ALEXANDRIA.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 17.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, gives a long account of an "interview" with Mr. Ben. Wade, of Ohio, and of a talk he had with him; in which the Senator was very patriotic, devoid of selfishness, plain spoken, not half as ultra as he is represented, generally, to be, &c., &c. It is now very evident that these talks and interviews with newspaper correspondents are for the most part arranged and planned, and "cooked up" for particular purposes, and made to suit particular occasions. If convenient they can be afterwards denied, contradicted, or explained away. If successful in accomplishing their object, well and good—they then are allowed "to stick"—as Sumner said to Stanton.

The Radical leaders, sometimes, for effect, refer to the opinions of the late President Lincoln, and pretend that they are "residual legacies" of his political estate. Montgomery Blair, in a late letter, calls to the public mind that Mr. Lincoln refused to sanction the Wade and Davis reconstruction bill, which declared the State governments of Louisiana and Arkansas null and void, and assumed the power for Congress to set up governments in the Southern States; and that, in his last public utterance, on the 11th of April, he condemned the action of Congress in refusing seats to the members from Louisiana and Arkansas.

Mr. Bromwell yesterday introduced in the H. of R., a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Expenditures, providing that every Senator and member of the House shall be charged ten per cent. of the cost of reporting and publishing in the Globe all remarks and speeches made during the sessions of the Senate or House, and in the Committee of the Whole!

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Bingham introduced a bill to relieve from their "disabilities," Mr. Wm. W. Holden, a furious secessionist of 1861; Governor Brown, of Georgia, who captured Fort Pulaski at the beginning of the war; General James Longstreet, Hon. Jas. L. Orr, and his brother, an ex member of the Confederate Congress, and others.

The public appetite now accustomed to high seasoned proceedings of Congress, is not satisfied with the ordinary "doings" at the Capitol, and requires a new "sensation" every day. Cayenne pepper and mustard are necessary to give any subject a relish. March 23d, Impeachment day, is eagerly looked to. Until then Congress will be "plain boiled," quite insipid!

It is said that no one enjoys the last "glycerine" story, circulated in Washington, more than Col. Mosby himself—and that he joins in the laugh at the folly as heartily as any joker in Fauquier. But he cannot imagine why they should want to run such a rig, and bring his name into the "ring"? He will have to protest against the liberty taken!

The last letter (Occasional) of Mr. Forney, opens in this wise: "A quiet Sunday finds us full of gratitude to God for the courage and harmony of Congress, and for the prospect of a speedy deliverance from the heaviest burden ever laid upon a people." There is "twang" about this, which brings to mind some of the wittiest sallies of Hudibras.

The Boston Post says: "Senator Wilson commenced his speech in Connecticut by saying, 'I come not here, fellow-citizens, to tell stories.' Glad to hear his veracity is improving by a change of practice." The Post, we presume, thinks, that a Massachusetts paper can take this liberty with a Massachusetts Senator.

The Impeachment Committee, yesterday, for the second time, subjected to a three hours' examination Colonel Wm. G. Moore, private secretary of the President. It appears to be the design of the impeachers to "pump" thoroughly all those whom they suspect may be called as witnesses for the defence in the impeachment trial.

The House, yesterday, by a strict party vote, ordered that pending the impeachment trial the rules might be suspended at any time upon motion of the managers. This puts it beyond the power of the minority to make any show of resistance to any project that may be proposed.

The counsel of the President are busily engaged in the preparation of his answer to the articles of impeachment, and it is said that they will present first a general demurrer, in which it will be denied that the charges as presented furnish justifiable grounds for an impeachment.

A meeting of a portion of the clergy and laity of the P. E. Church was held in New York, on Saturday, to express sympathy with Rev. Mr. Tyng, after the admonition was administered by Bishop Potter, and to protest against the whole proceedings in his case.

An exasperated parent publishes a notice in a Washington paper to the effect that he will pay no debts contracted by his daughter, and in conclusion assigns as a reason, "I sent her to the pump with the bucket, and she has not returned."

It is stated that out of the hundreds of employees in the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, all of them entitled to vote, except eleven, voted the Radical ticket in the last election. This shows where the Government patronage is.

Another Life of Gen. Grant is in preparation by Col. Henry C. Deming.

A card is published in the New Orleans papers, signed by about two hundred Northern and Western men, citizens of Louisiana, endorsing Gen. Hancock's course while in command in New Orleans.

The general impression in Washington, is that the President will certainly be convicted by the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment. No other result is now looked for.

It is announced that a score of Radical Senators and members of Congress are soon to wend their way to Connecticut to make Radical speeches.

The Richmond correspondent of the New York Times charges that "illicit whiskey distilling" is carried on in Virginia to a great extent.

Henry Derringer, the inventor of the pistol which bears his name, died recently in Philadelphia, aged eighty-one years.

Mr. Stephens of Ga. had an interview with President Johnson, yesterday.

"THE LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS, by Frank H. Alfriend." We have received a copy of this work. It is a handsome volume, printed in the best style by the National Publishing Company, and has a portrait of Mr. Davis, said to be a good likeness. We have, as yet, been able only to give it a cursory reading—and, therefore, do not feel justified in making an extended critical notice. Our impressions are all, however, favorable. In addition to a memoir of the public life of Mr. Davis, it contains, as connected with its subject, a succinct, but as far as we can judge, an accurate history of the principal events of the late war, with a review of public affairs and prominent events. The narrative is easy and flowing, the tone and temper moderate, and the style worthy of commendation. The story of the stirring incidents of the war, the magnitude of the struggle, and the final catastrophe, of itself gives interest to the work; whilst the author, by the skillful manner in which he has worked up his materials, heightens that interest, and keeps it alive and active from the commencement to the close of the book. These materials have been collected from authentic sources, and can, therefore, be relied on. Without being partisan in its character, it is an able defence of the administration of Mr. Davis, whilst he was at the head of the late Southern Confederacy, and will correct many erroneous opinions which have and do still, in a measure, prevail, as to Mr. D.'s course and policy in several particulars, as long as the struggle lasted. His conduct is explained, and defended, and approved, without fulsome eulogy, or unnecessary panegyric. Upon the whole, we repeat, that our impressions are most favorable with regard to the work, and we doubt not, it will receive the approbation of the great mass of the Southern people; whilst it will be willingly referred to for facts, by the unprejudiced portion of the people of the North, who wish to do justice even towards a former enemy.

NEW BOOKS.—From Mr. Geo. E. French, Book and Periodical dealer, No. 95 King street, we have to-day received the New Eclectic, for April, with a varied and interesting table of contents. This new publication has met with a deservedly flattering reception—published in New York and Baltimore.

Guy Mannering, of Appleton & Co.'s edition of the Waverley novels—very well gotten up—price 25 cents.

The American Farmer, for March—published in Baltimore—very useful and instructive to farmers.

Demorest's Monthly—the Ladies Literary Conservator.

THE LITTLE GLEANER edited by Miss Olive O. Lee Fredericksburg Va., deserves success. Its contents are always interesting and instructive to the little folks. The subscription is only \$1. a year.

Foreign News.

Rooney, Kelly, Lawlor, and Hurley are the names of the four Fenians landed from the Jackmel, who have just been released on condition of returning to America. It is reported that all their companions, including General Nagle, captured at Dungarvin, will be released on the same terms.

Mr. Hunt, Secretary of the Treasury, stated in the House of Commons that the total expense of the Abyssinian expedition to date was less than four millions sterling.

The Liverpool cotton market yesterday, was quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs dull.

TEST OATH FOR VOTERS.—The New York Times says: The Virginia Convention is following the example of Alabama in requiring every voter to take an oath "never to oppose the civil and political equality of all men without distinction of race or color." This is to be adopted as a test of fitness to vote. Of course its effect will be to exclude all who are opposed to the Constitution from voting at all. Why not enact at once that votes against the Constitution will not be counted? Why does not Congress frame a Constitution for every Southern State and declare it adopted, without going through the formal farce of submitting it to a popular vote? This would be quite as honest and fair as the bill by which Mr. Stevens proposed to impose upon Alabama a Constitution which the people of that State have just rejected. The idea of a popular vote is made ridiculous by such manipulations. It is entitled to no more respect here than in France.

DEATH OF WM. SLADE.—Yesterday morning, Wm. Slade, steward at the Executive Mansion, died at his residence. The deceased was a colored man, and for many years was the porter of the old Indian Queen Hotel (now the Metropolitan) when it was in charge of the late Jesse Brown, where, by his strict attention to business, his honesty, and other good traits of character he made many friends, among them Chief Justice Chase, and other prominent personages. He was subsequently appointed to a position in the Treasury Department, and held other positions, confidential and responsible, including that he filled at his death. He was one of the founders of the colored Presbyterian Church.—Wash. Star.

A moustache spoon is said to be one of the latest modern inventions, the object being to provide a spoon by means of which, soup, medicine, &c., may be carried to the mouth without liability of being spilled or of soiling the moustache. The invention consists in a movable cover so combined with the bowl of the spoon that it may cover the greater portion. It also consists in the combination of a lever at a spring with the spoon and the cover, so that the latter may be readily closed or opened.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

A decision was rendered in the Supreme Court, on Monday, in the case of Crandell vs. the State of Nevada, in regard to the capitation tax levied upon passengers in railroads, to the effect that States had no right to levy this tax, and all laws which provided for the collection of the tax were unconstitutional. The opinion says that if one State can impose a capitation tax on passengers leaving or passing through its territory, so can another, or all of the States, thus restraining or impeding travel, and interfering with commerce between the States. The decision will have bearing upon the levying of a capitation tax in Maryland and New Jersey.

A dispatch from Washington says: "The Reconstruction Committee has directed Gen. Sickles not to leave for any point which would not enable him to answer the call of the Managers and be in Washington within twenty-four hours when he should be wanted." This supersedes the President's order to report to Gen. Hancock, and he has accordingly accepted an invitation from the Connecticut State Central Committee to visit that State and stump for the Radical ticket."

The President yesterday returned to General Grant the papers in the Tennessee disturbance matter, with an endorsement, in substance, that the U. S. constitution does not authorize any interference on the part of the federal government until demand is made by the State authorities in which the insurrection has taken place, and that as no such demand has been made by the authorities of Tennessee, no order can be made.

"Big Scare" seems to have taken possession of certain officials in Washington, and upon the suggestion of Mr. Stanton and others who apprehended some mysterious combination of Mosby's men and other "rebels" to attack and take possession of the capitol, an additional military force has been ordered out. Four artillery companies are among the recent acquisitions to the troops stationed there.

The Reconstruction Committee has agreed to report an amendment to the bill for the admission of Alabama, requiring the Legislature of that State, within thirty days after the passage of the act of Congress, to consent to the conditions of Congress, concerning impartial suffrage.

The Erie railway directors say they shall remain in Jersey City until the injunctions against them in New York are dissolved.—They have armed themselves to resist any attempt to take them back by illegal force.

Gen. Steadman having resigned his position as collector of internal revenue in New Orleans, to take effect on April 15th, several applications for the succession have been made, among them a brother of Gen. Hancock.

Gen. Hancock has promptly responded to the President's order, that he come to Washington, and has telegraphed to secure rooms for himself and suite at the Metropolitan, on Thursday evening next.

A terrific hurricane occurred at Toronto yesterday. Railway depots, dwelling houses, churches, &c., are damaged to the extent of \$50,000. One man was killed and several wounded.

It appears the Radical majority in New Hampshire for Governor this year is only 2,520. In 1865 it was 6,127; in 1866 the majority was 4,656 and in 1867 it was 3,146.

Three thousand people have been indicted in one county of California for witnessing a prize fight; and the Sheriff is traveling about arresting the whole population.

A dispatch from Binghampton, New York, reports a serious flood in the Susquehanna at that point. There are floods in several of the rivers in Pennsylvania.

A little boy, about 12 years of age, one of the pupils of a public school in Baltimore, hung himself yesterday. He had been punished by being "kept in."

The Supreme Court yesterday granted the motion of the State of Georgia for leave to file a bill of complaint against Gen. U. S. Grant.

Advices received in Washington from Mississippi say that "the new Constitution will be adopted by a large majority."

Stains in marble caused by oil can be removed by applying common clay saturated with benzine.

Congress.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution that the Secretary furnish to the official reporters, for insertion in the official proceedings relative to impeachment, minutes of the proceedings and lists of yeas and nays taken during the consideration of any question by the Senate in secret session, was opposed by the Democratic Senators, and its consideration postponed until to-day. Mr. Cattell introduced a bill supplementary to an act to provide a national currency, &c., which was read and passed to a second reading. It provides that it shall be unlawful for national banks located in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or any of the cities named in section 31 of the said act, to pay interest on the balances of any other national banking association, or to offer any inducements, other than the prompt and correct transaction of business in order to secure such deposits. Every national bank selected as a depository of public moneys shall deposit U. S. bonds with the Treasurer of the U. S. as security for such deposits, they not to exceed the sum of ninety per centum of the bonds so deposited.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee on Finance, reported back the House bill to exempt certain manufacturers from internal taxation, with an amendment retaining the tax on turpentine, on coffee (roasted or ground) and articles intended as substitutes for coffee, spices and mustard; on refined sugars and on the product of sugar refineries, on sugar candy confectionery, and on diamonds, emeralds, precious stones, and imitations thereof, and all jewelry. Pending the discussion on a bill relating to the Pacific Railroad, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Washburne, of Indiana, introduced a bill, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, repealing so much of the provisions of the act of 1866 "to fix the number of Judges of the Supreme Court" as provides "that any vacancy in the office of Associate Justice of the United States shall be filled by appointment until the number of Associate Justices shall be reduced to six." A resolution for the promotion of American commerce, reducing the taxes on American vessels, was referred to the Committee on Commerce. A series of resolutions, introduced by Mr. Ross, a Democratic member of Illinois, annulling the views of himself and party, were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. A resolution proposing that an amount of legal tender notes equal to the amount heretofore retired should be issued, to be used only in purchasing for cancellation any of the gold interest-bearing bonds of the U. S., was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. On motion of Mr. Butler, a resolution was passed allowing the Managers of impeachment to introduce, at any time, business relating to impeachment, a bill removing political disabilities from several parties who had sided in the enforcement of the "Reconstruction acts of Congress was discussed to the hour of adjournment.

Letter from Loudoun County.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] LEESBURG, March 14.—Our town has been much crowded to-day by land buyers and attendants on the Court, where a criminal case of considerable interest was tried.

My attendance at the Court House in hearing the case prevented my getting full accounts of the sales.

James Whaley bought about 200 acres of the real estate of the late Charles Taylor, for \$10 per acre, no buildings; and another tract without buildings sold for upwards of \$9—the exact figures I could not get; and another yet of 236 acres, occupied by John H. Greenlease, a son-in-law, was bought by him at \$20.05 per acre.

The Dover Mills, above Aldie and 12 miles from Leesburg, were sold to B. F. Taylor, for \$3,250. It is a good site, but the mill needs repairs.

C. N. Taylor bought the Loudoun Mills at \$7,900.05, with a house and 42 acres; it lies near Mercer's depot. The other tracts of 200 acres each were sold to B. F. Taylor and A. M. Taylor, at prices which I did not learn.

The house rebuilt and occupied by Sanford L. Ramey before the war, with about 25 acres of land, was sold to Major A. L. Rogers for \$5,010, and his farm of 330 acres was sold for \$9,995 per acre. E. W. Slater, of Leesburg, was purchaser. He is a potter by trade, and has made money by his industry. The Eagle Hotel was sold to John Hammerley, for \$3,500.

Several suits on bonds, the consideration of which was Virginia bank notes in 1863 and 1864, were decided at 33 to 40 per cent. early in the Court, but after a while the plaintiffs in other cases needed their holds and got as high as 66 per cent.

One man testified that he sold in February, 1863, \$1,200 in Baltimore at 80 per cent.

Wm. R. Jones was to-day tried upon the charge of robbing Bernard Taylor on the night of the 9th of November, 1864, at 10 o'clock, of \$100 in 7.30 bonds.

The Commonwealth's Attorney presented, and Mr. Matthew Harrison and Gen. Hunton defended, and proved conclusively that Jones was elsewhere from supper time of the 9th to 10 o'clock of the 10th, which period covered the whole transaction, and for some days before and after. The robbery was probably committed by John Moberly, who was somewhat notorious in that line towards the close of the late war, and who was decoyed into an ambuscade and shot by some Union men, who had informed him that they had a fine horse for sale.

Here let me state that Col. E. V. White deserves great credit for the excellent selection made by him and his deputies of gentlemen for venire men. It looked more like the old London Circuit Court grand juries than any body of men I have seen for many days. It was the most solid venire I ever saw.

By the way, the subscriptions to the railroad loan will probably ensure its completion to Mercer's in time for the next crop. Lands in that neighborhood are looking up. A gentleman, who about ten years ago gave \$63 per acre for a tract of several hundred acres, was lately offered \$90 per acre, which he declined to take.

Court will last a day or two yet.

Vegetation in the Moon.

—It was for a long time the common conclusion among astronomers that the moon was without any atmosphere, and destitute of water; and that, consequently, neither animal nor vegetable life could be supported on its surface. But several eminent modern astronomers have maintained the moon has an atmosphere, though of a very limited extent. And quite recently, Mr. Schwabe, a German astronomical professor, thinks he has discovered signs of vegetation on the surface of our satellite. It is well known that there are certain dark lines or scratches, as they appear, extending across the slopes of the highest mountains in the moon. These have been variously explained. Professor Schwabe claims to have discovered in these lines a greenish color, which appears at certain seasons, lasts a few months and then disappears. He therefore regards those lines as belts of vegetation.

CAUTION.—Our Virginia friends must be careful. They must avoid hunting in this neighborhood lest they be taken for "gorillas" who entertain serious designs on the War Department. Every shot fired at an innocent bird sends a shudder through the War Department, and even our decorous neighbor of the Republic feels called upon to give a solemn warning that "a watchful eye is on the movements of all suspected persons." The guards have been doubled about "the Great Carnot of the Rebellion," and if these sportsmen should continue their harmful amusement we fear the environs of the Department will not be able to hold the "blue coats" necessary to give the Secretary sufficient peace to sleep. Think of such a catastrophe, gentlemen; and, if you must go gunning, fall back on the banks of the Rapidan.—Washington Express.

THE SPRING TRADE IN THE WEST.—The Chicago Republican has the following remarks upon this subject.

The New York commercial journals are all predicting a late spring and an early summer trade. Here, in the West, however, we have no such indications—but rather otherwise. As a general rule the farmers throughout the northwest are in a better condition financially than for several years past; the entire country is bare of goods, and the leading markets are far from being overstocked. Under all these circumstances, an active spring trade may be looked for as soon as the weather has become settled. All through Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois, business in the smaller towns and cities was never so active as it has been for a month past.

A New City.—The Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson county, New Jersey, held a meeting on last Thursday, and proposed to send a committee of eight, with Mr. Platt as chairman, to confer with the Legislature of that State on the propriety of making Hudson county a city. This new city would contain all the area between Bergen Point and Bull's Ferry, and between the Hackensack and Hudson Rivers—embracing Jersey City, Bergen, Hoboken, Guttenberg, and several others to the number of twenty. It is proposed to call the city thus incorporated New Jersey City, and it will have a population of over 120,000, which is rapidly increasing.

MR. MORTON, of England, pronounces against chimney pots. "The narrowest part of a chimney," he says, "should be near the fire, where the rarefaction of the air is most intense and its upward passage most rapid, and the chimney should rather increase than diminish in size upwards. As the heated air rises it loses some of its lightness. We should then not hear so much of smoky chimneys and dull fires. Makers of railway engines have found this out, for they now make the engine chimneys funnel shaped or bell mouthed."

VA. "RECONSTRUCTION" CONVENTION.—The Convention yesterday was engaged in discussing financial measures and the question of electing certain Judges by the people.—There was no final action on either subject.

Japanese Tommy is at Yeddo, and has been appointed interpreter to the American legation.

RATHER SPICY.—A lady being invited to send in a toast to be read at the anniversary celebration of the Pilgrim Fathers, furnishes the following. It is spicy enough to flavor half a dozen anniversary dinners:

"The 'Pilgrim Fathers,' forsooth! What had they to endure in comparison to the Pilgrim Mothers? It is true they had hunger, and cold, and sickness, and danger—loss without and within—but, the unfortunate Pilgrim Mothers! they had not only these to endure, but they had the Pilgrim Fathers, also!"

An ordinance was passed in the South Carolina Convention yesterday, invalidating all contracts based on slaves.

Active preparations are being made in Georgia by both parties for a thorough canvass of the State during the approaching election.

The North Carolina Convention will adjourn to-day, after the members sign the Constitution recently framed.

Thad. Stevens was again in his seat in the House of Representatives, yesterday.

OBITUARY.

We love everything connected with our treasure-dead. The faintest recollection of the dear face we have so long and awakens the tenderest emotions; and, as we dwell upon the happy past, can but grieve to think it will be ours no more. We listen to hear again that well known voice, but all around a painful stillness reigns. The home so long brightened by its presence is now lonely and dreary. We seek to meet him again; but days come and go, and he returns not. He is gone, and the narrow world is left to tell us of him now.

Thus many hearts to-day are lamenting the death of our beloved friend, the late JOHN BRIGHT, who departed this life at his residence, in West End, Sunday morning, February 10, 1868. As to the manner in which he lived, it is only necessary to say that all who knew him loved him. In early manhood he embraced the Saviour; and through all his after life he proved the reality of his piety by a faithful discharge of his duties to God, and to his fellow-men. During the last years of his life he was a great sufferer, but bore his trial with that fortitude and resignation which sets forth the beauty of his character and attests the strength of his faith. On Monday, February 10, he was attacked with a severe chill, followed by a high fever and intense pain about the chest; and also a constant cough and much difficulty in breathing. Kind friends at once gathered around to minister to his comfort, but despite their closest attention he continued to grow worse. On Tuesday afternoon the writer called to see him. On entering the sick room I found him in great pain, but perfectly rational, and as calm as one could be amid such suffering. On being asked if he felt resigned to death, he said "I am sure; my Saviour, in whom I have trusted so long, has not forsaken me. I am ready and anxious to go." The only desire he expressed was for fortitude to bear his suffering until the summons should come. On Wednesday he was sleeping under the influence of an opiate, and talked very little. On Thursday and Friday he preserved the same tranquil faith, but almost worn out under such protracted suffering. On Saturday I found him enduring all the agony which it seemed possible for human nature to bear, but still resting sweetly on the bosom of his Saviour, and only awaiting the hour when he would call him to his rest. After reading the closing verses from the 4th chap. of St. Peter's 1st Epistle, (which seemed to give him much comfort) we knelt in prayer—the last prayer he ever heard—and amid these devotions he seemed to be armed with fortitude anew, and spoke a few words as a farewell to his friends, and then he fell peacefully to rest, and never again to rise. He died at 11 o'clock, and was buried in the cemetery of St. Peter's, at 1 o'clock, on Sunday, February 15th.

ALBUQUERQUE. —It was for a long time the common conclusion among astronomers that the moon was without any atmosphere, and destitute of water; and that, consequently, neither animal nor vegetable life could be supported on its surface. But several eminent modern astronomers have maintained the moon has an atmosphere, though of a very limited extent. And quite recently, Mr. Schwabe, a German astronomical professor, thinks he has discovered signs of vegetation on the surface of our satellite. It is well known that there are certain dark lines or scratches, as they appear, extending across the slopes of the highest mountains in the moon. These have been variously explained. Professor Schwabe claims to have discovered in these lines a greenish color, which appears at certain seasons, lasts a few months and then disappears. He therefore regards those lines as belts of vegetation.

J. WM. FOSTER, FENTON M. HENDERSON, POSTER & HENDERSON, LAND AGENTS.

LEESBURG, LOUDOUN CO., VA.

They are connected as agents with the UNITED STATES LAND AND IMMIGRATION COMPANY, (INCORPORATED) No. 7, Broadway, New York. Gen. DANIEL ROGERS, (V.A.) President.

The objects of this company are: FIRST.—To induce Colonies from all parts of Europe, to select and occupy Cheap Lands, and good soil and a genial climate will insure health and prosperity.

SECOND.—The sale of Lands in large or small quantities to meet the demands of settlers, the leasing of lands to tenants, and supplying the demand for laborers, mechanics and artisans.

THIRD.—The sale of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, and other mines, and also, salines, &c., in all parts of the United States.

We confidently invite the farmers of Loudoun, and especially those having minerals on their lands, to put them into our hands, as we believe we can operate to their advantage.

—The supplying of the demand for White Laborers, mechanics and artisans, and remains under the control of J. Wm. Foster.

LEESBURG, VA., mh 17-6033

SPRING TRADE.

The subscriber is now receiving his Spring stock, imported expressly for his sales, consisting of

EARTHENWARE, of all kinds—White Granite, C. C., Blue Edge, Dipped and Painted from the best Staffordshire Potteries. Also a full assortment of

CHINA, embracing French and English China Dinner and Tea Sets, Cups and Saucers, Plates and Dishes, Vases, Mugs, Fancy Ornamental Ware, &c. His stock of

GLASSWARE, will be found to be very complete, embracing all the new patterns from Eastern and Western Factories.

COAL OIL LAMPS, Stone Ware, Rockingham, Wedgewood and Yellow Ware, Window Shades, assorted sizes; Japanese Chamber Sets, Trays and Wares, of India and British China, &c., in fact every article usually to be found in a first class Crockery Store, to all of which he invites the attention of country merchants and dealers generally.

mar 17-6031 E. J. MILLER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Having taken out letters of administration on the personal property of John Bright, dec'd., I shall proceed to sell, at public sale, on TUESDAY, the 31st, instant, at his late residence, West End, Fairfax county, Va., all the HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, consisting of four Beds and Bedding, Sofa, Sideboard, Tables, Chairs, China Ware, two Clocks, Carpets, &c., all in good condition.—Also, ONE MILLION AND THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, in U. S. Bonds.

Also, at the same time and place, will be rented the HOUSE and LOT adjoining, for the term of one year. Possession given on the first day of April, 1868. Any person wishing to view the premises will call on DANIEL W. LEWIS, who will show the same. Terms cash. mar 17-61

THE HEIRS.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, &c. 3 half chests superior Gunpowder and Japan Teas. 17 bags Rio and Government Java Coffee. 5 lbs. Centrifugal Sugar. 6 boxes Adamantine Candles. Just received and for sale by mh 17 A. J. FLEMING, No. 9 King st.

AGRICULTURAL.

HERBERT BRYANT, Successor to J. P. Bartholow, (OLD STAND), No. 25, King st., bet. Water and Union, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

DEALER IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MA-

CHINERY, GARDEN, FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS, AND ALL STANDARD FERTILIZERS.

Agent for the celebrated Wagon Drill.

Agent for the Buckeye Sulky Cultivator.

Agent for the Buckeye Reaper and Mower.

Agent for the Worthinghouse Thrasher and Cleaner.

Agent for Fairbank's Standard Scales.

Agent for Herring's Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, and also for sale all other Implements and Machines, in the Agricultural and Horticultural line.

REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO

Gen. M. D. Corse, Gregory & Paul, George H. Robinson, Burke & Wedderburn, Howe, Herbert & Co., Knapp & Wattles, Feb 5-1y

Wm. A. Smoot & Co., Fowle & Armstrong, Gwin, Beckham & Co., Suttle & Stuart, George Washington, Knapp & Wattles, Feb 5-1y

GARDEN SEEDS! GARDEN SEEDS!

I make a specialty of Garden Seeds, and my stock this year will be large, varied and complete, with Foreign Seeds of my own importation, from the most reliable Seedmen of England and France, and American Seeds from the most experienced Seedmen of this country. All of which I warrant fresh and genuine. 200 bushels prime Western and Pennsylvania Clover Seed in store. HERBERT BRYANT, No. 25, King street, Feb 5-1y

FERTILIZERS! FERTILIZERS!

This branch of business receives my special attention and care. My facilities will enable me to offer to my customers a pure article of BONE DUST, which I can recommend with confidence. I AM AGENT FOR THE Patuxent Co's Ammoniated Soluble Phosphate, Andrew Co's Super Phosphate of Lime.